THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1802.

Resolutions for To-Day's Convention.

The love of the gentlemen who will supervise the New York Republican Convention to-day for the Hon. BENJAMIN HAR-RISON is not deep and ardent, and he will have to be content with a moderate flame. If the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT should pass resolutions frankly expressing his own views and those of many other, perhaps of most, New York Republicans, they would be something like these:

" Revised That we are in favor of the nomination the Hon. Brazanin Harmson if nobody else can be " Resided, That we view with alarm the Hen. Res

JAMIN HAPRINON'S efforts to arrange things satisfactorily with the Hon. Converses N. Buss.

"Resolved. That in case there is no way of preventing the nomination of the Hon. RESSAND HARMSON, we Sincerely desire that the Democrata shall nominat GROVER CLEVELAND, ESQ."

Indeed, no Republican State Convention will be held that will not be earnestly in favor of Mr. CLEVELAND as the Democratic candidate. It is curious, but almost all the Republicans are CLEVELAND men, whereas they are far from being all HARRISON men save in a resigned and hopeless fashion.

The Gate Money Mortgage.

The loan of \$5,000,000 which Chicago asks of the Federal Government, is to be secured by a second mortgage on the gate receipts.

Buch, at least, is the proposition. The security offered is bad. That it is worthless, or practically worthless, is admitted by the Chicago Tribune with candor as unexpected as it probably is uncon-scious. Under the headline, "Directors Must Get a Loan," our estcemed contemporary lets out the exact truth about the value of the second mortgage on which the World's Fair people want the Government to advance them five millions:

"What was done or might have been done in the past amounts to nothing. The question in a nutshell is this: The Fair must have eight millions more to be a financial success. That amount of money cassed is raised in this city on such uncertain callaterals as the directors will leader to put up. Five millions must be had from Congress. It cannot be secured in the form of a stock subscription. The record of the House thus far and its refusal to appropriate for other national purposes, show that. Therefore the committee should labor for a loan.

The uncertain collaterals, which even Chicago rejects as inadequate security, are the collaterals which Chicago takes to Washington and asks Congress to accept as a guarantee that the loan will be repaid!

The loan would not be repaid. If the security were good, the Directors would have no difficulty in borrowing the money in New York, London, Boston, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, or Frankfort. They might even raise the money right at home in Chicago, as a business matter.

It is because the collaterals are uncertain. because the security is bad, because the prospect of repayment is shadowy, that Chiengo asks the United States Government to become her ereditor. The proposition is not for a loan, in any business sense, but for a gift, a gratuity, a subsidy.

The same reasons which prohibit Congress from voting \$5,000,000 outright to the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition, forbid the appropriation of \$5,900,000 from the United States Treasury as a gift thinly disguised as a "loan" on a second mortgage which Chicogo herself confesses is bad security.

The Misappropriation of Millions.

Last Wednesday School Commissioner SCHUYLER CHOSBY introduced into the Board of Education a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to inquire and report "in what way the course of studies" in the public schools of this city may be improved and changed so as to secure to the children a better knowledge of the English branches and to fix the responsibility for deficiency in these branches. The committee was also to inquire as to the exercise " a larger discretion in apportioning the time devoted to the teaching of each subject in their respective schools."

It was a sensible and a necessary resolution; but it was practically buried by being referred to the Standing Committee, for that committee, together with Superintendent JASPER and President HUNT of the Board of Education, is chiefly responsible for the evils which Col. Crossy wishes to investigate. The accused will therefore sit in judgment on themselves, so far as the Board of Education is concerned; but they cannot escape trial before the public.

Last year nearly \$5,000,000 of the public money was appropriated for school purposes in this city. It was a great part of the tax levy, whose burden rests on every inhabitant of New York, man, weman, and child. Before many years the sum will be ten millions annually if the present rate of expenditure goes on, for it will increase with the growth of the population. Every citizen of New York, also, is deeply concerned as to the management of the schools, whether he has children of his own in them or not, for the sort of education they furnish affects profoundly the charac ter of each generation. Its influence is moral not less than intellectual. A thorough inquiry as to the methods used in the schools is therefore demanded in the public interest; but it is likely to be prevented in the interest of the officials who run the schools and have the disposition of the millions annually expended on them.

The practical results of the education in these schools are not determinable except by an investigation such as Col. Crossy proposed. Apparently the school machinis well oiled in all its parts and operates beautifully. It runs like clockwork. If the pupils were inanimate things, to be turned out of a uniform shape, like building stones, for instance, or as shovels and pickaxes, it might be regarded as quite admirable in its perfection. From the time they enter the lowermost primary class until they reach the end of the system, they are kept under an absolutely mechanical discipline. They are moved about like automatons. They pass from one study to another in rapid succession, and if they were not limited by human nature and human capacity they might come out of the machine almost cyclopædias of knowledge, for they are put through the whole round of learning if they go from the beginning to the end. Practically, however, the results are not

so satisfactory. For instance, out of 1,000 applicants for admission to the City College in 1891, as many as 819 fell below the minimum standard in grammar. They did not know how to use their own language. About 400 of them were found deficient in American history and geography. Col. CROSBY found also that in the majority of cases boys selected from the graduating classes of grammar schools in different parts of the city could not write a properly expressed business letter or a letter of application for a situation. As a rule, even their handwriting was bad; and in some cases the style and composition, he says, "would have disgraced a cross-roads' school in Arkansas." Yet the ages of these boys were between fourteen and eighteen. They were of the flower of our school system, among the most highly finished products of the machine.

The poor boys cannot be blamed. Out of the twenty-five hours a week supposed to be devoted to study in the public schools perhaps two hours are consumed in preliminary exercises. In the remaining twentythree hours the pupils are compelled to study sixteen different subjects, upon each one of which from fifteen to twenty-five minutes a day only can be expended. Yet seven-eighths of these boys and girls must leave the schools between the ages of twelve and fifteen in order to earn their living. They want simple and thorough instruction so far as they go; but they are compelled to get into a machine which is contrived and adjusted with reference to turning out material for a graduated course which it is impossible for them to pursue, and the results of pursuing which are proved to be bad even in the case of the few who pass through it.

Of course, the vice of the whole system is that it undertakes to do too much and violates the principle which alone justifies the school tax. The only education for which all the people can in justice be required to pay is the education which is requisite for all the children in order to fit them for citizenship, which they can all receive and pursue. That instruction, obviously, is simply elementary; reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and American history. During the limited period of time, the few years which the children, on the average, can spend at school, there is no chance to give them anything approaching thorough instruction in other branches. If they could remain twice as long as they do, they would profit best by continuing the re striction, for the rudimentary branches of study are the most important, and the more completely they are mastered the better it is for youth, both morally and intellect-

ually. The most serious defect of all edu-

cation is weakness in these fundamental

and elementary departments. Col. Chospy's resolution, therefore, struck at the root of the trouble with our school system by calling for an investigation of the rudimentary instruction. It has been pigeonholed by a hostile committee of the Board of Education, but, as it expresses a public demand, enforced, happily, by an intelligent minority of the Commissioners, it will have to be brought forth. The inquiry it calls for touches the misappropriation of millions of the public money annually, and the consequent and positive damage done to hundreds of thousands of children. At a vast cost to the people, the schools are really doing about as much harm as good. Nay, it is questionable whether a bad, a superficial, a fraudulent education is not worse than no education at all.

The Condition of Workingmen in Ger many.

Our contemporary, the Herald, has lately published a series of interviews with repre sentative German Socialists, including Herr LIEBKNECHT, Herr BEBEL, and Herr SINGER. These interviews are interesting not only for the light they throw on the programme and prospects of the Socialist party, but for their disclosures of the hardships and privations suffered by the mass of German workingmen. The statements made regarding the rate of wages and the cost of living explain the widespread discontent which found utterance in the tremendous vote polled for Socialist candidates at the last election of the Reichstog.

There is no reason to doubt the authen ticity of the data obtained from the leaders of the workingmen, for they have, of course, the best opportunities for gaining information, and would be careful, for their own sake, to make no statement of fact which could be contradicted. What they say is that the average weekly wages of the German workingman are less than fifteen marks, or, say, three dollars and a half. In some trades the earnfitness of the principals of the schools to | ings are much less. Thus, weavers are glad to get \$2.50. In Saxony, where a large pro portion of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing, less than \$150 a year is carned by seventy per cent. of the working people. On the other hand, the cost of living is considerably higher than it was five years ago. The increase, indeed, is especially marked in Berlin, but it is noticeable everywhere. Instead of this change being neutralized by a simultaneous rise in wages, the reverse is the case; for we are told that, taking one trade with another, the German workingman earned rather more five years ago than he can now. The present wages of an adult male \$3.50 per week, are quite inadequate to the maintenance of a family, and in order to eke out a bare subsistence his wife and children have to work. A woman, by the way, is pronounced lucky if she carns \$1.50 per week. Compared with the situation of an American, or even an English operative. the lot of a German artison is manifestly pitiable. He does not even permit himself to hope, except in his dreams of socialistic reconstruction, for a reduction of the labor day to eight hours. A ten-hour day is all he asks for, and that he has but a small chance

of obtaining. It is noteworthy that both Herr BEBEL and Herr SINGER, who spoke with more frankness than Herr LIEBENECHT, acknowledge that a socialistic transformation of society was far distant. They seem to have no illusions on this subject. They believe ndeed, that the 1.400,000 Socialist votes cast at the last general election will in the next contest at the ballot box be increased to 2,000,000, and they deem it probable that in en years the Socialists may constitute a majority of the electors. Neither Herr BEBEL nor Herr SINGER, however, believe that this electoral majority will be allowed o become a Parliamentary majority. The German bourgeoisie, or middle class, is, they say, implacably opposed to socialism and the moment the reformers seem to have chance of victory it will fight them with desperation. Herr SINGER thinks that one of the first things the upholders of the existing order would do would be to get rid of universal suffrage. He does not mean that they would venture to abolish it off-hand, but they would circumscribe the right of voting, with so many limitations as to lessen, if not extinguish the voting power of workingmen. Even in the improbable contingency of the Social ists obtaining control of the Reichstag and the Landtag, it is pointed out that the middie class would still have the army and police at their disposal, and would enter on resolute struggle for existence. Inas much, however, as under the system of conscription, Socialists as well as non Socialists are forced to render military service, it may be that the army would prove an untrustworthy instrument, owing to the spread of Socialist doctrines in its ranks.

There are, no doubt, some Anarchists in Germany, and there is an advanced, or revolutionary, wing of the socialistic party. which at the last Congress seceded and has formed an independent organization. It is, however, for the vast majority of the So-

cialists that such men as LIEBENECHT. BERRL, and SINGER speak. Nothing could be more distinct and earnest than their repudiation of violence considered as an instrument of social reform. It is, BEBET says, on speech and writing, and not on force, that German Socialists rely for the propagation of their ideas. To Herr SINGER the notion of employing revolutionary methods seems abourd, and in his judgment riots and explosions would simply provoke the capitalist class to restrict the rights of workingmen, repress their activities, and destroy their liberties. All three of the Socialist leaders mentioned repel with indignation the idea that the great body of Socialists, whom they represent, were concerned in the recent riot in Berlin. They consider that the Anarchists and revolutionists who excite disturbances and perpetrate dynamite outrages are the worst enemies that workmen have. Such lawices demonstrations are, in the eyes of men like Herr BEBEL, not only crimes, but blunders, as leading directly to a revival of the oppressive legislation from which German Socialists have been lately

to some extent relieved. These men are undoubtedly the spokes men of the great majority of German working people. From what they say it is evident that the coming first of May will witness no serious disturbances in Germany, which in this respect presents a striking contrast to Belgium, France, Italy, and Spain, where a good deal of trouble is now anticipated.

A Case for Severe Treatment. There was an affray in the street or

Tuesday between two police officers of this city, which ought to be dealt with more severely than is possible upon a trial of the offenders before the Police Commissioners. It appears that the men have for some time been at enmity with one another. Their differences are attributed to the desire of both to stand well in the estimation of a young woman, although one of the officers is married. They met on Seventh avenue in the afternoon and proceeded to belabor one another with their clubs. As the combat deepened Officer WILLIAM E. MILDRUM, the married man, drew his revolver and fired three shots at Officer JOHN S. COYLE, his adversary, but without effect. Corne succeeded in wresting the pistol from MILDRUM just as he was about to fire a fourth time. All this took place without interference on the part of any other policeman, and finally the combatants, who appear by this time to have become reconciled, left the scene together, and at the police station refused to make any complaint against one another. They were, however, locked up by direction of the Captain.

The circumstances of the quarrel indicate very clearly that neither man is fit to remain on the police force any longer. But their dismissal from the police service will not be enough. The one who proves to have been the assailant on the occasion of the fight should be brought to trial before the proper criminal court and punished as severely as the law will permit. An unlawful assault and battery in the public street is bad enough, but it is least excusable or defensible on the part of a public officer whose sworn duty it is to maintain good order and preserve the public peace.

Severity exercised with promptitude in every case of this kind will exert a whole some influence for good upon the police force itself and upon the community at large

The Sunflower and the Walloon Bird In the State of Kansas in 1888 Gen. HAB-RISON'S plurality over Mr. CLEVELAND Was

This is the State from which 20 votes for Mr. CLEVELAND will be cast in the Democratic National Convention. This is at the rate of two CLEVELAND votes in the Convention to one Republican electoral vote next fall, or one CLEVELAND vote in the Convention to 4.000 Republican votes in Kansas in 1888. It is a proportion which must make the friends of the Claimant very proud of him.

Some surprise has been expressed, by perns who have forgotten with what a frenzy a large part of the Sunflower Democracy clasped the horny hand of the Farmers' Alliance in 1890, because the Kansas Demo crats have asked in their platform for the free coinage of silver and at the same time for the revivification of the Claimant, who regards a silver dollar with that rage and fear which the sight of a red bandanna ex cites in a bull of deficient intelligence and pronounced conservative prejudices against everything red.

We suppose that the explanation of the stuffing-and-silver platform is that the Democrats of Kansas are still demoralized, and planning fusions again with the Farmers' Alliance, sure to end again in confusion. One would think they had had enough of this. They helped the Farmers' Alliance on the legislative ticket and Congress ticket in 1890 with the under standing and upon the promise that the Farmers' Alliance representatives would help them to submit prohibition again to the people; and they were bilked. They injured the organization of their party in Kansas, and alienated or disgusted many of its members. Are the old friends of fusion at it again? Are the Kansas Democrats arranging to vote the People's party electoral ticket? If they want nerely to prepare the way for a deal with the People's party, their programme, though crazy enough, becomes intelligible. There could be no better scheme of diverting the Farmers' Alliance element in the Democratic party into the People's party than to nominate the Claimant. Even if some of the Kansas Democrats think of helping themselves at the Congress or local elections hext fall by whacking up with the People's party on the electoral ticket, it seems cruel to try to put up a job on the Claimant. Beides, what will his Mugwumps think when they see him with silver threads among the gold, so to speak? And can the Columbians consent to take a candidate whose brass the designing Democrats of Kansas seem to be trying to silver? Still, if the Kansas Demerats want more fusion, they might as well fuse upon the People's party national ticket as to fuse upon its Congress tickets In a Republican State what difference can it make whether CLEVELAND or SIMPSON OF WEAVER OF IGNATIUS DONNELLY is the man to be put to sleep?

The Battle Within.

One might almost think that the Repub lican party was asleep from the quiet in which it rests in comparison with the Mugwump roaring about the Democratic camp They have succeeded in getting precedence in politics for the dispute whether the Demo cratic party or the Mugwump party shall face the Republicans next fall.

The first effect of the Mugwutap virus as always been to produce both hatred and contempt for things Democratic, men measures, and organization. The impulse to fight Republicans gives way to abuse of Democrats. Loyalty to party judgment is replaced with the thirst for boiling. Better a beaten Mugwump than a victorious Democrat. In short, any Democrat is insuffera ble. A Republican is much better. This has been essentially the spirit of Clevelandism from the first, and it is emphatically at the bottom of the Claimant's persistent ef-

orts for renomination. When the Mugwump party succeeds, the Democratic party will have gone out of politics for good and all.

For President: DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York. For Vice-President: ISAAC PUBER GRAY Of Indiana.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is probably the greatest Presbyterian President the United States has had since the civil war.

The Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER testified before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service on Monday that he was a civil service reformer. We have never been able to admire civil

deep sympathy with them in any crushing calamity that may befal them. Yet we suppose that there could be no better representative of cant than Mr. WANAMAKER s: and what form of cant is more disgusting than the cant of civil service reform?

POLITICAL NOTES.

The element of chance has entered very largely into the election of Judges of the Court of General Sessions. Gunning S. Redford, when elected City Judge, had a majority of 60,000, but when he was the Tammany me, was defeated by 27,000, but Judge Gildersleeve, who ran an opposition ticket, and in whose success no confidence was feit, won easily by nearly 30,000 ma-jority. When a candidate for reslection three years ago, and having the Tsimmany Hall nomination, Mr. Bildoraleeve was beaten by James Fitzgerald. With the circumstances in view, no great confidence is felt by any one in the outcome of the election for Judge Cow-ing's successor, the Judge, elected as a Republican, being a candidate for reflection, and having as his most probable adversary Henry D. Purroy.

The bill apportioning the State on the basis of the census of 1855 passed the Legislature on April 13, 1867, two years later. The bill apportioning the State on the basis of the census of 1865 passed on April 16. 1866, one year later. The bill apportioning the State on the basis of the census of 1875 passed on April 23. the districts been undertaken in the same year.

The big Niueteenth Assembly district, of the Riverside, continues to be the Mecca of politicians. Among the first of the new arrivals was ex-Alderman Kirk, one of the political landmarks for many years of the Fourth ward. Among the very latest additions to the colony from the east side are ex-Senator George F. Langbei and Judge Alfred Steckler, both of the Tenth Assembly district, John E. Brodsky, heretofore of the Eighth, and Richard A. Cunningham of the Sixteenth district. Two nembers of Congress-John R. Fellows and John De Witt Warner-hall from the Nineteenth, which is the mly one in town that is honored to that extent oundaries are Mayor Grant, Commissioner Breunat Corporation Counsel Clark, Police Commissioner Mc Phelan, and Tax Commissioner Barker.

The reduction of election inspectors from four to three this year means the saving to the city of \$30. 000. The election expenses are too high now, and the

The most diligent of New York city's representative the Senate is George W. Plunkitt: the least active in matters of legislation was George Roesch.

From 1865 to 1885 the Seventeenth Assembly dis trict had a different representative in Albany every year, except on two occasions. The candidate elected n 1895, however, had three terms, and his successo had three terms also. This year Thomas J. McManus is return to the old plan of a new representative every year are a good deal better than Mr. McManus's friends ould like them to be.

It is one of the unwritten laws of New York city poli ics that no Register should be reelected, and on that account the First district men, who constitute so large a part of the cierical force of the Register's office at present, should view with regret the unlikelihood of the momination of their leader and neighbor, Frank 7 Fitzgerald. The sum appropriated for the expenses of that office this year, by the way, was \$135,500, of which the Register receives \$12,000. He can appoint 118 subordinates, who are paid most of the balance Mr. Fitzgerald is the Tammany leader in the First distriot, and most popular. He was elected Register in 1889, having run successfully for Congress in 1888 and unsuccessfully for Civil Justice in 1887.

Oddly enough, and accidentally, too, no doubt, more Ninth district applicants were appointed to the police force last week-there were sleven of them, the other wards averaging less than three each-than in any previous week for several years, although the Ninth listrict, through the resignation of Commission Voorbia, is now, for the first time since May, 1885, without a representative in the Police Board.

A new apportionment of Assembly districts means for the Democrats of New York and Kings a larger repesentation in the Conventions of the party. The basis f representation at a Democratic State Convention is three delegates for each Assembly district. Accord ingly, of the 334 members, New York city has hereto fore had 72 and Kings county 36, making together 108 rless than a third of the Convention, although the two counties cast nearly 40 per cent, of the Democratic the vote cast at the preceding national election for the publican candidates, and no apportionment, there ore, can affect the delegates to Republican Conven-

The Don M. Dickinson plan of campaign, which con sists of attending banquets at points remote from the State of Michigan, which he represented in the Cleveand Cabinet, and announcing extravagant politica prophesies, which afterward turn out to be entirely incorrect, bids fair to keep the name of Mr. Dickinson green and fresh before all voters who are of a curiou speculative turn. On the Thursday preceding the Presidential election of 1888. Mr. Dickinson, address in. a Cleveland and Thurman meeting in the city of De troit, said: "I bring you good news from the East-from the great United States. I tell you that the battle line is formed, and in the centre of that line of the great Democracy stands the great State of New York. Our right wing rests upon the States of New Jersey and Connecticut, our loft upon the States of Indiana and California, and our great reserve, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, with Michigan to the fore. And when the battle is won, with the great North west line broken with our people on the broad line of intercourse with all parts of the land, interchange of trade with all our ountry and with foreign countries, the centre olitical power will change from the East and will be n the centre of the Northwest." Michigan was carried Harrison by 22,918 votes, New York by 14,373, iana by 2,848, California by 7,087, Illinois by 22,104 and Obio by 19,509.

The failure of the Legislature to pass the bill designed terminate the terms of office of the present Cierks ivil Courts, coincidently with the terms of the Judges, will leave most of these tribunals, after next year, with holdovers whose tenury will not be affected

Senseless and untruthful assertions against the New York Board of Aldermon have been so seldom answered and refuted that, by constant repetition, many of them have been accepted as correct. The latest number of he Review of Reviews has this familiar atatement: "The Spard of Aldermen is an obscure body of twenty-five members, with limited power, except for mischief, its combers being almost to a man either engaged di rectly in the liquor business or in one way or an-other connected with that interest." That partakes pretty liberally of the qualities of bald and unahashed falsehood. The present Board is composed of twenty-ave members, fourteen of whom have no connection, even remote, with the liquor business. The memberahip very fairly represents the business trades, as follows: Retail butchers, 2; shoe manufac turers, 1; plumber, 1; coal merchant, 1; fish dealer, 1; wood dealer, 1; boss blacksmith, 1; cigar manufac-turer, 1; builder, 1. In the line of trade and transporation are a steamable sicket agent and a railroad licket agent. There are three lawyers and one clerk—a arger proportion of professional menthan the census of any community in the United States furnishes—and one of the three lawyers, John H. V. Arnold, the President of the Board, is an attorney of extensive practice and acquaintance, and a prominent candidate on more than one occasion for one of the higher Judgeships. More than half of the Aldermen who are connected with liquor selling, as saloon keepers or otherwise, represent the six east side districts north of Catharine street and south of Fourteenth street-a condi

Women Can't Vote on the Liquer Question Bosrox, April 27.—The House this morning refused to give the bill giving to women the right to vote on the liquor license duestion a third reading. The vote was 67 to 50. HATTIAN REVOLUTIONISTS BUSY.

Simultaneous Uprisings in Three Important Towns-Public Buildings Burned,

Advices from Port-au-Prince say that the nusual quiet which has reigned in Haytian political affairs of late has probably been nothing more than the calm before the storm. The revolutionary party seems to have lulled Presdent Hippolyte into the reassuring belief that the great plans spoken of in the early part of the year have all been abandoned. But recent developments in the situation tend to show that the leaders of the opposition have been n no way inactive.

On Tuesday, Feb. 9, eighty-seven of the exiles at Jamaica, in command of Gen. Josephat Lacroix, left Kingston on the Royal Mail steamship, estensibly for St. Thomas. They vere bound in reality for the northern part of

service reformers, but we assure them of our

Lacroix, left Kingston on the Royal Mail stoamship, ostensibly for St. Thomas. They were bound in reality for the northern part of Hayti, where they expected to foment disturbances and attract the attention of the Government in that direction. At Jaemel, the principal southern port of Hayti, Gen. Lacroix leit orders to those of his party who landed there to prepare for emergencies in Port-au-Prince and other cities.

On Fet. 12 Gen. Prophète left Kingston for St. Thomas by another route. The Haytian Government learned of this four days later, and concentrated in Port-au-Prince the 4,000 men of the garrison and 2,000 men from neighboring towns. At Aquin Hippolytecaused the arrest of Gen. Septimius Marius. Commander of the port, on suspicion of being in league with the exiles.

This concentration of the army was what Gen. Prophète most desired. It enabled him to send small bands of his partisans to Cape Haytian. Port-de-Paix, and Gonalves, the capitals of the three northern provinces, and these men prepared the people for simultaneous apprisings to be made on the night of March 25. This date was set as convenient to the arrival of the German steamer at Cape Haytian with the remaining party leaders.

The plan of those uprisings was for the revolutionists in each of the three cities to obtain possession of the armories, the Custom House, the bank, and the arsenal, or to put them on fire, so as to make it necessary for the Government to sond large numbers of troops to these pinces to suppress the riots. This would leave Port-au-Prince ungarrisoned.

The three riots occurred, as arranged, on the night of March 25. A Port-de-Paix the revolutionists were entirely successful. By daybreak the bank, the Custom House, the dock houses, the Government buildings, the houses of Gen. Brissette and of Senator Williams were in ashes. At Cape Haytian the revolutionists were not so successful, as the city was befer guarded, but the arean and the Custom House of the revolutionists in the United States; sailed into the larbor of Port

The people are in an unusual state of excitement, and Hippolyte is more than ever un-reasonable in his acts.

The Rustlers' Side of the Story.

To the Roiton of The Sun-Sir: Permit me to corect the idea conveyed in a paragraph in The Sun of April 12 regarding the trouble between the ranchmen and rustlers in Montana and Wyoming. You call the rustlers "horse thieves." The facts are that the rustlers are the homesteaders and honestranchmen. The ones you call ranchmen are the stockmen or cattle kings," who are notorious by reason of acting as though this earth was created for their sole benefit, It has been the custom of these stockmen to keep in advence of setters and appropriate the Government's domain to their own uses. They fence the natura waterways for miles, and when any one is so pre-sumptuous as to homestead a tract inside their fence they do all they can to run him off. They destroy the nomesteader's Improvements, crops. &c., and in man cases have resorted, through their Mreiings, to murder.

It has been but a few years since a war was waged in
Custor county in this State similar to what is now going on in Montana. The facts were the same and the result was that 'e cattlemen moved out of the way. In 1887 the seed Prophet sent a regiment of soldiers to the scene of present hostilities, and under orders they cut the cattlemen's wire fences and pr tected these same rustlers you now call horse I am no admirer of the Prophet aforesaid, but that was

a good act on his part.

When you consider that the band of runtlers was headed by the county Sheilff and sixty-five deputies, and when you think of the fact of a minister, the Roy. Mr. Reider, now acting as leader of the present band of 10,000 rustlers who are determined to see justice meted out to the cattlemen whom Uncle Sam gene ously has taken into custody, you will doubtless begin to believe that there is little of the population but what is in that rustler band. Remember that these cattle nen sent to Texas and hired men to move with then at \$5 a day apiece to help them kill these homestead ers, and think of the humans feeling that exists in their breasts, shown by their action in burning Rustler Ray and shooting twenty-eight bullets into Mr. Cham-pion. The barbarism of the dark ages is pleasant to contemplate beside the acts of those whom you term honest ranchers. I write this to you because I am well aware that

any people in the East do not know the true state of Jone W. Rosinson. FRANKLIN, Nev., April 22.

An Appeal from the Bay State. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Are you an organ of

neasly Mugwumps or are you not? David B. Hill, whom you pretend to admire so much. s the damnedest Mugwump in New York. You want I was in New York in 1888, and every barkeep was giving me the combination—Harrison, Hill, Grant,
Have you got the cheek to tell me that Grover Cleveland could have run shead or abrent of his

d have run ahead or abreast of his then? You must be drunk, Oh, excusme. A friend tells me that you haven't been doing the take or shake business for some years.

Say, do you know that Hill has always run ahead of his ticket? Why? Because he is a miserable, unprin-cipled wretch, merely anxious to have fun with himself

and you. Where does his fun come in t the delights of a bad man, any way, when he can ge the Greek and the Latin only in translation ! David Bennett Hill is a beat, a bilk, and a thug. It b very easy for him to say, "I am a Democrat." A number of gentlemen are Democrats. I don't doubt hat Hill is a Democrat. But how! Because he doesn'

think that he is better than other persons who have had no greater advantages than his. The idea that there could be any moral difference between Charles and Harry, that a man making the same contribution to the Church of the Holy Beggars shouldn't have the same eleemosynary distinction is an idea which makes for individual talent, but can't be considered as a boor Your cheap talk about Mugwumps attracts absolutely no attention from us. If Mr. Cleveland is nominated we are for him. We don't expect to carry Massachusetts,

ut at least we can show our ability to reduce the Democratic majority by two or three votes.

What more do you want? As the editor of THE SUE, what more would you take? Why, you poor thing, there isn't a girl in Wellesiey who wouldn't vote for Grover Cleveland, if she could. Oh, you are "off." RACHEL LEAN BROWN.

NORTH GRAPTON, Mass., April 23, 1892.

Bring Up the Irish Millionaires. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. By way of supplement to the vigorous appeal of the National Federa-tion in this day's Sun, I beg to suggest that a special to

he Irish-American millionaires would be he present urgent crisis.

In this country au Irish sextet have achieved im-mense fortunes, but have not done any conspicuous to their race as such, whether a service to their rare as such, whether at home or abroad. The question is Have they been at any time asked to render any definite service to Ireland? "The heavy statutory fees" essential somulation would be a suitable donation to the Home accuse from any one of the homaza Irishnen in Americanse from sill, they night make it a joint contribution from themselves in their collective expancity. Such pariodic action would powerfully influence the scattered masses of Irishnen. action would powerfully induced the scattered masses of frishmen. Why not appeal directly, for instance, to Mr. John Mackay? He could secure others. New Your, April 25.

What Is a "Willipus-Wollupus !"

From the Atlants Constitution.

An exhibition of the Cieveland boom's tendency to An exhibition of the control of the ready to come together on a platform composed of Mr. Cleveland's name. Young Mr. Russell, the energetic Cleveland's name.

And axcellent covernor, had a ready placed himself in a position where the willipus wollupus could roll over him comfortably, and everything was ready for the erformance to begin.

A Plain Answer. From the Albany Times Union.

Here is a standing unanswered community to every me in the United States interested in political affairs: Why was the New York State Democratic Convention called to meet on Feb. 22:—Allean Argus. Because the Democratic State Committee (and among them the Hon James H. Nauning, President of the Argus Company, as proxy for the Hon. D. Cady

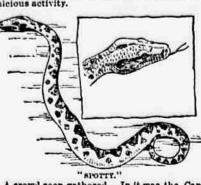
lerrick) unantarously voted for that day.

"SPOTTE" COMES TO TOWN.

He Arrives from Honduras in a Ba Runch and Gots Ris Back Up. The individual whose picture is here set

down is classified as follows in the store of Wessels & Co., fruit importers, at 218 Washington street: Name, "Spotty:" age, un-known: place of birth, Honduras; time of realdence in this city, three days; length, 3% feet general characteristics, green eyes, clear-cut features, spotted complexion and skin, quiet disposition, but dangerous when roused.

"Spotty" came on the steamship America, which arrived from Honduras with a cargo of onnanas last Saturday. No one knew of his arrival until he made his way out of a bunch of bananas in Wessel's stores, to the consternation of the bystanders, who scattered in all directions. Fruit Inspector Fuller of the Board of Health, who was present, and Salesman Seeley invelgled "Spotty" into a bag. from which he was transferred to a large box. He immediately assumed the peculiar crinkly attitude portrayed in the picture and declined to stir, although while on the floor a short time before he had exhibited the most pernicious activity.



"SIOTTE."

A crowd soon gathered. In it was the Captain of the steamship on which "Spotty" had made his first and probably last sea voyage. The Captain said "Spotty" was a chupadura viper, the most deadly of the Honduras snakes. He said he didn't mind carrying about little things like tarantulas and centipedes in his ship, but when it came to transporting fourfoot vipers the life was getting too exacting, and he proposed to quit the business before he landed some day with a cargo of boa constrictors disguised as bananas. While the Captain was speaking arod Honduras rat slid out from another banana bunch and sidled across the floor. He was captured and put in the box with "Spotty."

Then Mr. Seely incautiously moved the box near the fire. Spotty got warmed up, shook himself, and made one pass at the rat, landing on his neck. There were a few wild squeaks, a convulsive motion, and the rat was dead. They took "Spotty" away from the fire, and he stiffened out again. The rat is to be pickled in alcohol and set on the shoif along with a number of tarantulas and some small snakes which have emerged from banana bunches, Salesman Seeley said yesterday that "Spotty" might be prosented to the Central Park monagerie.

A Bun reporter went to a gentleman connected with the Museum of Natural History, who is an expert on snakes, and described "Spotty" to him, with a view to finding out to what species he belonged. The gentleman looked suspiciously at the reporter, and said something about the Keeley gold cure. On being assured that this snake was real, he said that it would be impossible to decide what it was without seeing it, but that it was probably a rare socies of adder. Prof. Southwick of the Contral Park Menagerie would not give any decided opinion on the subject, but thought from the description that "Spotty" might be one of the Crotainle, to which family the rattlesnake belongs. He said that serpent was not found so far south as Honduras. The Professor was enger to see "Spotty" added to the Central Park menagerie. He

THE GIRLS WON.

Interesting Trout-eatching Competition in a Connecticut Behool,

MIDDLETOWN, April 25.-Principal North of the Plantsville graded school not only goes a-fishing himself, but believes that trouting is excellent sport for his pupils. So about ten days ago he delivered to his big school a neat little speech, in which he said he would give a couple of handsome trout poles to the pupils who caught the first and second trout afte Easter, and the scholars applauded him vigorously, including all the "big girls," clapped their hands.

Even at the time of the speech Principal North thought he knew pretty well who the successful competitors for the rods would be In his opinion they were a couple of curly-headed youngsters, the brightest and liveliest In his opinion they were a couple of curly-headed youngsters, the brightest and liveliest boys in the school. But he was immensely, though not unhappily, disappointed at the result of the fishing contest. They were not boys at all who won the two nickel-plated neat. split-bamboo rods, but a couple of merry, merry maidens, wily, diplomatic, pretty, and of sweet sixteen years. The very next morning after the principal's speech those two girls aroso from bed at the first streak of dawn, donned long-legged rubber boots, borrowed their brothers' trouting gear, dug a box of horrible angleworms, and were whipping a neighboring stream before the sleepy-headed boys of the graded school had quit their lazy beds. They got back home in time for broakfast that morning, and an hour later proudly dispinyed their entch, about a dozen handsome trout, to the astonished principal.

Mr. North, though nonplussed, was equal to the occasion, and in the presence of the assembled pupils he complimented his two smart girl pupils on their ambition, alacrity, and eleverness, and then presented the trout rods to them.

and eleverness, and then presented the trout rods to them. Then the school cheered.

The Fighting Policemen of Harlem. Policemen J. S. Coyle and William E. Mil.

drum, who fought in full uniform at Soventh avenue and 120th street on Tuesday after noon, were taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday. There was a cut in Mildrum's yesterday. There was a cut in Mildrum's forehead where Coyle had struck him with his club, and Coyle's hand was bruised where the lammer of Mildrum's pistol had fallen on it. Mildrum said he had no complaint to make, and Coyle said he had no complaint to make, and Coyle said he had no complaint to make, and Coyle said he had none to make at present, but wished to see counsel and might change his mind. Justice Welde paroled the men in custody of Capt. Meakim.

The men deny that they quarrelled about a woman, but refuse to say what was the cause of their fight.

When he learned that Coyle and Mildrum had refused to make charges against each other Superintendent Byrnes directed Capt. Meakim to try to find some citizen who saw the affray to make charges.

War on Lotteries in Canada. MONTREAL, April 27.-The Quebec Government is going ahead with the presecution of

the lottery proprietors in this city. This after-noon the keepers of the People's and the Mon-treal lotteries were pinced under arrost, and the arrests of the ticket sellers throughout the city will follow shortly. Repetition. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-ME. That faithful repre-

seniative of the Mugwump. Pack, in this week's issu-represents Senator Ilili striving to reach the nomina ion with the aid of several stout Democrats and wagon and a donkey.

Claveland is represented as trying to gain the same

with the help of an engine and engineer.
In the issue of this same paper which appeared on In the issue of this same paper which appeared on election day in November 1885, Ira Bavenport, the Republican nominee for invertion of New York, whom the Magwamps, of course, were enthusiastically apporting, was represented as rining to the Capitol at Albany on a splendid reggine. David II, fill the bemowratic candidate, was represented as a poor little fellow with a satchel running along the track far helpind. Hill got there by a big vol.

All the Magwamps have been pursuing him with rindictive rage ever since, throwing and at blin all the life.

Their name will be mud after the next beinocratic Sational Convention, while perhaps that's name will be upon the Democratic banners.

Bostos, April 26.

A Card from Mr. Huss. To the Editor of The Sun-Net Believing you do not knowingly wish or desire to misrepresent any one, I ask you, in justice to myself, to kindly insert the following:

In an article in your paper of April 23, and dated Utica, April 22, 1892, headed. "Bitter Disappointment to the Promoters of the May Convention," classified under the header. Promoters of the May Convention." classified under the heading. "Bingruntled Democrats." the following in reference to myself appears: "tiergree I liusa, the only bemocrat ever-idefected for Mayor of Rome, apring of 1801; also detected for Alicroman this science in a ward 250 Democratic majority." This is unitie, cutiefy inhieseding, and grossly injust. There here has been in this ward a Democratic majority of 200, although my majority was 180 the last time I was elected Aiderman. I am for the thicago hominee, wheever that may be, and I deprecate the measures taken by some to force any one man upon the party as a Presidential candidate.

Rost, April 26.

WHY THE CONDUIT BROKE Engineers Explain the Cause of the Water

Famine in Brooklyn. Engineers W. E. Worthen, C. C. Martin, and A. Fteley, who were appointed by the city au-thorities in Brooklyn to investigate the cause which led to the break in the conduit at Liberty avenue on Nov. 21, resulting in the death of four men and a temporary water famine. submitted their report yesterday. The condi-

tion of the conduit at the time of the accident is thus described: There were eighteen pipes laid ready for calking between the derrick and the lead house, to the east of it; one pipe was on the derrick preparatory to being lowered. Beneath the derrick the excavation was already it grade; for two or three lengths of pipe to

neath the derrick the excavation was already at grade; for two or three lengths of pipe to the west of the derrick the excavation was within two feet of grade, and to the west of that to within five or six feet."

The engineers arrived at these conclusions:

"We find that the depositing of earth on the top of the conduit was a dangerous operation; that it brought on the arch an excess of weight which may have been the direct cause of its rupture, and which certainly increased to a large extent the risks of such rupture, and that it rendered the consequences of the accident more disastrous. We have also to state that in our opinion the accident was primarily due to the insufficient knowledge of the condition of the conduit at and about Liberty avenue, and to over confidence in the plan adopted and successfully carried out for the work for a number of miles, where the covering over the conduit was light. This plan, however, required, where the conditions were like those at Liberty avenue, of a deep and wide cut, thorough examinations, extra precautions, and skilful management, which did not obtain in the part of the work under consideration.

"An examination of the conduit from Spring Creek to the new pumping station disclosed several cracks at or near the crown of the arch, especially under Enfield street. The result of our survey indicates that the conduit is generally in good condition and well camble of performing its scruice, but that at certain road crossings its stability has been impaired; such were undoubtedly the conditions at Liberty avenue. Under such circumstances any discrease the chances of injury to the structure.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

Mr. Cullen and Miss Campbell Married Themselves Out of the Church, Catholics and Protestants in Orange are in-

terested in the announcement made in St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Ridge street, on Sunday last, by the rector, the Roy. Father Hugh P. Fleming, that John J. Cullen and also Mary E. Campbell had excommunicated themselves by being married by a Protestant minister. Mr. Cullen and Miss Campbell were both members of Father Fleming's church, but fell in love with Protestants. Mr. Cullen. who is a photographer, was married on Feb 22 to Miss Josephine Spaar by the Rev. H. M. Storrs of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Campbell married Mr. Arthur W. Boyes on

Storrs of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Campbell married Mr. Arthur W. Boyes on March 30, the Rev. George S. Bishop of the Reformed Church performing the ceremony. Father Fleming said yesterday:

"I am greatly annoyed by the impression which seems to have gained ground that I excommunicated Mr. Cullen and Miss Campbell. This is absurd, as any one who is conversant with the laws of the Catholic Church knows. It is not in my power as a priest to excommunicate any one. Both of the persons mentioned were members of my church, and they excommunicated themselves when they allowed themselves to be joined in wedlock by a Protestant minister. The fact that they married Protestants has nothing to do with the case. That is allowable under special dispensation. If the two persons make a public confession of regret, they will be received back into the Church. I do not know whether they wish to come back again or not. It was my duty to announce the fact that they no longer belonged to the Church, and I did it."

Neither Mr. Cullen nor Mrs. Boyes seemed to be much worried over the fact that they no longer belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Cullen says he hasn't been a regular attendant at Father Fleming's church for five or six years. He went once in a while, he said, and it didn't make the slightest difference to him whether he was excommunicated or not.

His family, who are Catholics are said to be agitated over the affair.

Mrs. Boyes, it is understood, will make no attempt to reenter the Catholic Church.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE KELLY.

City Officials and Thousands of Other People Attend the Services. The body of Police Justice John E. Kelly was taken yesterday morning from his late home, 33) West Forty-eighth street to the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in West Fifty-first street, where the funeral services rere held. City officials, politicians, and other well-known men attended the services. All the Police Justices were present. The funeral was one of the largest held on the

west side in many years. covered casket containing the body was taken from the house thousands stood in the street, and the police had difficulty clearing a passageway. There were many floral offerings from the organizations of which Justice The pair bearers were Police Justices Mc-Mahon, Welde, White, Meade, Ryan, and Div-ver, State Senator Plunkitt, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Frank Fox, E. B. Green, Peter R. Brady, and John G. H. Myer.

Peter P. Brady, and John G. H. Myer.

The funeral procession formed in Forty-eighth street and procession formed in Forty-eighth street and procession formed in Shirth avenue to Fifty-first street to the church. It was headed by 2.000 members of the Tammany Hall General Committees of the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Assembly districts. Next came the Cameron Lodge, A. O. U. W., 500 strong, who were followed by Manhattan Council, C. B. L. The relatives and friends of the family followed in carriages.

At the church a mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. John Curley of St. Michael's Church, assisted by the Rev. John J. (Plonnell as deacon, and the Rev. John D. Roach as subdeacon. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

DR. PARKHURST HOPES FOR LONG LIFE, And Means to Continue His Crusade to the

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst addressed the delegates to the ninth annual meeting of

the American McCail Association yesterday

afternoon at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. He commended the Association's efforts to establish Protestantism in France. In the course of his address, Dr. Parkhurst made some personal remarks for which he asked to be excused. It was concerning his visits to Hattle Adams's house and other dis-

recently a man called upon him and inquired How long do you propose to keep this thing During my life." was Dr. Parkhurst's reply: "and, remember, I come of long-lived uncestors. My father lived to be nearly a hundred years old, and my grandfather lived

reputable houses in this city. He said that

to be 84."

At the morning session Mrs. Parkhurst, the Prosident of the Association, occupied the chair. The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain of Philadelphia delivered an address, and the Rev. Samuel H. Anderson of Paris described the McCall mission work in France. Mrs. Parkburst was redected President. Mrs. J. Warrel Goddard is the Vice-President from this city.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Baron Hirsch has decided to devote the whole of his turf earnings last season to the London hospitals. Whether golf shall be played on Sundays is being de-bated by the Tooting Golf Club. All outdoor games are gradually coming into vogue on Sundays in England An electrical "transformer" bas been exhibit An electrical "transformer" has been exhibited in the trystal Paince by which fifty horse powercache transmitted for a reasonable distance through a wife no thicker than a hair, and across the Atlantic with a loss of two horse power, through a wire a tenth of as

nch thick.

The King of Stam has built a glass house in the midst of a sluiceway. The walls, floors, and ceiling att formed of different sorts and thicknesses of glass. A single door closes hermetically, and when he goests he opens a reservoir and submerges his house with the effect of producing a particularly cool and pleasant se-

mosphere. The cettin Substitute Overespondent publishes some in The ertin solvense represent a province represents the first in Germany since 1871. For every 1,000 members of relations before at that date there were, in 1880, 1180 members of the Evangelical Church and 1240 catholics. For every 1,000 persons without religion in 1871, there were 14,355 in 1890—that is to 587. there were in Germany in 1890 more than fourteen times as many persons professing no religious faith as times as many persons processing no religious faits as in 1871. Among the valuous religious bodies becoming to the Evangetical confession, the greatest increase has taken place in the Presbyterian, Methodia, and Quiker communities. These are from three to three and a half times stronger than in 1871. The number of adherents of the tireck Church has failen very much a considerable increase has been registered in the A considerable increase has been registered in the number of Buddhiste, Brahmins, and Mohammedans This is greatly due to the augmented number, of the